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WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

A NEW STORY Week after rext, we shall commence the

publication of a new story, the production of one who has already contributed to our columns two or three sketches of unusual power. The simple title, "JASPER, A ROMANCE," CONVEYS DO idea of the affinence of thought and fancy which characterizes the story, which is one both of action and passion.

CIVILIZALION AND ITS LATEST EXPOSITOR. History of Civilization in England. By Menry Thomas Backle Vol I. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fo.

The Appletons deserve credit for the style in which they have got up this large octavo, the reprint of an English work which has already passed to a second edition; but we cannot say that we are so favorably impressed by the style of philosophy adopted by the author-This first volume of near 700 pages, is, after all, only an Introduction which, the closing remarks of Mr. Buckle lead us to suppose, may require other volumes for its completion. Then will follow the body of the work, which, if we are to form an estimate of its size by the length of the Introduction, will be indeed immense. A man should possess very original and lastructive ideas, and a large fund of them too, who makes so heavy a demand on the attention of the reading world in this age of steam and telegraph. That Mr. Buckle has no mean opinion of his own powers, and not a very exalted one of the capacities of other inquirers, who have written on the same subject, he is at no pains to conceal. He seems to think that History has hitherto been almost totally misunderstood-that the Historian has not yet appeared. The pitying contempt with which he speaks of the labors of those who have yet attempted to parrate the events of nations, is calculated to exalt in our eyes the New Light which is to throw the glimmerers of the past into the shade.

Mr. Buckle regards all movements as under the control of fixed laws. Chance and supernatural influence he alike discards-Providence and Free Will enact no parts in his survey of the generations of man. The actions of men are caused by their antecedents, which exist either in the human mind or in the external world, and which exist independently of Free Will or Providence, and history is but an exbibition of the modification of man by nature and of nature by man. In Asia, nature has been dominant, in Europe, man; so, their civilizations are radically different, that of the one being controlled and directed by Reason, that of the other by Imagination. The elements of nature that influence the of men are Food, Soil, Climate, its General Aspects. Moral Truths have less to do with the advance of Civilization than Intellectual, Moral Power is far inferior to Intellectual Power or Knowledge. Religion, Literature, and Government, are, to be sure, agents, but merely secondary-in fact, are not so much causatory, as derivative.

It is easy to see the practical deductions from such principles. Christianity is ignored. religious and moral instruction and effort are undervalued-the accumulation of Knowledge is everything. Knowledge is power, virtue, progress, civilization, all in all. To the Him alaya mountains and steppes of Tartary Mr. Buckle ascribes the form and spirit of oriental civilization-while the comparative tameness of the scenery of Europe he considers the determining force of its peculiar civilization-in the one, man being supreme, in the other, naturein the one, Reason, in the other, Superstition being the governing force. Food, soil, and climate, mountains, earthquakes, and volcanoes, are great, determining, all controlling elements of History-Christianity is a thing to be named incidentally!

We need bardly comment at length upon such a philosophy. As might be expected, the author indulges in the wildest generalizations, and is obliged to distort or manufacture particulars to sustain them; at times contradicts himself; is apt to be misied by sophisms; and is often loose in his statements of general facts. As an example of the last named vice. take the following:

The powers of cature, he says, are limited and stationary; "but the powers of man, so far as experience and analogy can guide us, are unlimited; nor are we possessed of any evidence which authorizes us to assign even an imaginary boundary at which the human in-

tellect will be brought to a stand."-P. 37. But, on page 27, we find him using the fol lowing language:

"In the present state of our knowledge, we cannot rafely assume that there has been any permanent improvement in the moral or intellectual faculties of man, nor have we any decisive ground for saying that those faculties are likely to be greater in an infant born in the most cay red part of Europe than in one born in the wildest region of a barbarous country. Whatever, therefore, the moral and intellectual progress of men may be, it resolves itself, not into a progress of natural capacity, but into a progress, if I may so say, of opportunity." * " The progress is one, not of inter

nal power, but of external advantage." We can understand what Mr. Buckle means but a writer of such pretensions ought to be able to frame general statements, without ma king their terms contradictory.

One of his main positions is, that purely In tellectual truth, and not Moral, has been the great agent of Civilization-that, not morality and religion, but knowledge has been the cause of all progress; and yet this position is made to depend entirely upon a sophism, although he enunciates it as a fundamental Truth. It is, " Moral Truthe have not changed-Intellectual Truths are constantly changing." The distinction taken is illusive. Truths never change, whether Moral or Intellectual. Man changes, not Truth. Because the ancients knew little of the great truths of Nature, and we know much, it does not follow that these Truths have changed. Men's systems have changed, not God's. The great Truths of Mathematics are the same always; their application to the ad vancement of science differs in different ages. The great moral dogmas, as Mr. Buckle calls them, Love your neighbor as yourself, Do good to others, &c., are the same always; their application to the complicated relations of man are better and more widely understood to-day than they were in old Rome. Herein consists

To Advertisers -Business men will find it they are better and more generally understood, ignorant, rude, barbarous, licentious, more intelligently applied. Certainly, we are cal tribes; animated by Justice, Hunta onstantly discovering what we call new Truths, Patriotism; endowed with profound in but our discovery does not change them; it finite tact, personal prowess, and milit only changes our knowledge, enlarges its bound- had been able in a short time to bri

The distinction, therefore, which Mr. Buckle ment of law, institute an administration attempts to draw, and on which he rests one of justice, securing the punishment of c his main positions, does not exist.

Christian nations know more of Moral Truths, perity, in a word, causing a marked pr inderstand better their multiform applications, and have a deeper reverence for them, than | nary growth or diffusion of knowledge Heathen nations; and in all these respects, the People, which could produce, or the Christian world of to-day is immeasurably for, such effects. That knowledge be in advance of the Christian world of the age of to increase and spread, is undoubledly Constantine; but there has been no change of the institutions of Alfred were adapted "Moral Truths." So, the Science of this era ly, by direct and indirect methods, to is infinitely in advance of the Science of an- duction of such a result-and that the tiquity; but there has been no change in the great of knowledge was calculated to carry facts of Science or the laws regulating them- the civilized condition which in turn tree no change in Intellectual Truths, but much in is all true-but the facts would show the knowledge of them. The attempt to divorce the moral nature of

are inseparable; and what God has joined to- never have effected such a revolution. gether, man may not put asunder. He who recognises the existence of a God, and the su- of knowledge with governing power the preme claims of the Laws of Love and Justice, him a Civilizer. But, whence came t will not admit that Religion and Morality have less to do with the progress of Civilization than mere Science. He will claim for Conscience, or whatever we may call that faculty which zation in England or elsewhe's depeperceives Moral Truths, and recognises their signal and single agencies of this kind paramount obligation, the supremacy. Annihi. from time to time they appear # d wirl late that; make pure Intellect the do-all and | manent results in Civilization, 1) read; be-all in man, and you convert Earth into a tory can deny. To ignore to am, be Hell, in which the greater the growth of Intel. have embraced a theory that Il not lectual Power, the vaster its capacities of mis- them, is not in accordance with] chief; and, suppose all ideas of Justice, Love, Philosophy. The acts of livide Self-Sacrifice, blotted out, such capacities would their legical and inevitable fects;

would the human race have made, had man hended within the scheme o great been so constituted as to recognise alone the whose workings we may cat glim relations of mathematical or physical science. whose full scope and characte are an Only in so far as Knowledge is rendered sub. by Him who governs all thing servient to the recognition and establishment of moral relations, can it be regarded as the great agent of Civilization. A helpmeet to the umpusht in France and Spai thus moral man, it is all powerful as a principle of ling to a great extent the conprogress. Alone, its reign would be as short of Civilization in those countr . Mr. as the rebellion of the angelis, who exalted In. theory is, that the establishment of P tellect above Conscience, and challenged the ism in the former was owing the p sovereignty of the Creator. Civilization does of greater knowledge by Eng ad the not consist so much in the growth of Knowledge other two countries. Is this: act? as in the use that is made of it. There is no any men more distinguished it leave real progress, either of the individual or of so- solid knowledge than France * Spain liety, in which there is not a continual growth knowledge more diffused an ng her of moral sensibility, a constantly increasing than among the People of , ese oc conformity to the Law of Love to God and man. If we could suppose a community in which The three countries differed ittle. there should be a vast accumulation of Knowledge-in which the Mathematical and Physical art of governing. They wer all Car ciences should be carried to heights unknown rude and ignorant. Spain he ones as yet in the history of the world, but in which, much of free institutions as En and the at the same time, men should be bold blas- she had the advantage in Li atute. phemers, reckless of moral obligation, licen- had been engaged in a protre ed st tions, oppressors of the weak, liars, each intent | representative institutions, an | walls upon his own aggrandizement at the expense | England in both Arts and Lit atu e. of all justice, without natural affection, without | were any difference as to the k wild.

We repeat-it is an absurdity to undertake or career. The doctrines of tellsto separate powers which God has made insep- voo, had taken root in all of t m, we arable. Man is an Intellectual and Moral being, embraced by large number of pe spring from the development of both his natures. acquiring an ascendency in F nc., w In their action and reaction resides the law of did not pretend to in Englan and progress. Moral culture promotes Intellectual few years, England becames rotesta growth; Intellectual growth helps Moral culture. sunk under the domination (Chetho Neither agent is stationary, as Mr. Buckle as- such an extent, that Protestar sm wa sumes; both are ever active, or must be so exterminated, and the Prote anta is pefore there can be real progress.

The generalization of Mr. Buckle will satisfy no intelligent mind. Assuming that the prog- Me Buckle's theory is at faul lere. ress of Civilization is commonly ascribed to Teligian, Literature, and Legislation, he goes ophy would scorn. Causes, 1 asy, into a labored argument to disprove this theory, were many—but we shall mer y su g and arrives at the conclusion that they ungle one. Suppose Henry the light doubtedly modify the condition" of mankind. but " are still more modified by it." They are but " secondary agents, for, however beneficial Pope had yielded to his dems in the their apparent influence may be, they are themselves the product of preceding changes, and their results will vary according to the varia- the Papal See would not have been tion of the society in which they work." And he finally concludes-

"That the growth of European Civilization solely due to the progress of knowledge, and that the progress of knowledge depends on the number of truths which the human intellect discovers, and on the extent to which they are

This is the fundamental Idea of his book. The introductory volume is an elaboration of it; the character of the discussions that are to ollow will be determined by it.

And yet Mr. Buckle seems to think that this theory of Progress is the only true one, and complains that historians generally have studied history in the light of secondary causes! Let us see. We can understand certain great facts in history; for example, how, some eighteen centuries ago, a Divine personage appeared in erusalem, spake as never man spake, lived and pperative. It was not the first of knowldied as never man lived and died, and that from Him emanated a Doctrine, a Spirit, an Organization, which, passing beyond Judea, gradually pervaded the Roman Empire, mastered the fierce Barbarians who subverted it, and determined the form, nature, and direction, of the Civilization that now embraces Europe, America, and parts of the other Continents, constituting the only Progressive condition in this lower world. This Fact, we know, and we understand pretty clearly hose this Religion has worked, and the destiny of a nation, or halked is still working, first upon the Individual, and

through him upon Society. Again-we know certain great Facts in the History of England-its conquest and abandonment by the Romans-its conquest and occupation by the Saxons—the subsequent irruption of the Danes, and their temporary dominationthe conquest by the Normans, and complete subjugation of the mixed population already in England, and ultimate amalgamation of all the races; and historians have traced with considerable accuracy the operations of these Facts, and their combined results, in the institutions. laws, and character, of the English People. These things, too, we can understand.

Now, what light can the theory of Mr. Buckle shed upon these great Facts? Were the advent of Christ, His wonder-working Life and Death and Resurrection, to be ascribed to the growth and diffusion of knowledge? Were the successive irruptions of strangers into England, their conflicts and final amalgamation, all subserving the cause of Civilization, no agents of progress? Shall we be told that the progress f Civilization in England was solely "due to he progress of knowledge, and that the progress of knowledge depended on the number of ruths which the human intellect discovered, and the extent to which they were applied? That might be vastly edifying, but we should like to know what caused the discovery of truths? What caused the diffusion of knowledge? Before Mr. Buckle could enlighten us, he would have to show the fact of the increase of knowledge, what kind of knowledge had increased. how and from what causes it had increased, and, in attempting this, engage in precisely

out of chaos, establish in some sore protection of life and property, promot the civilization of society, without any great agent in that particular instin progress of Civilization, was a sing man from the intellectual is an absurdity. They Had he possessed knowledge along, the combination of intelligence with bination? From God, the author of

Such instances are rare, but the We do not claim that the whole cour je inevitably be used for evil, and that continual. often, with our imperfect vi in. in Who would not rather trust Conscience until they terminate in great seults." associated with Ignorance, than Intellect di- not follow that such results e arb vorced from Conscience? Small progress capricious, or that they are ! t fully

In the Sixteenth Century, I otests campestablished in England, athol Where is the evidence? W kncw spected Literature, Science, to art loyalty, hating one another-would you call it three States, it was too insign cast : highly civilized, a progressive community? any marked effect upon the I tiotal h they

> What were the causes of rer its so c seek an explanation in cause which ! gle one. Suppose Henry the light Catholic, had not been just a lic, perious, daring despot that h was, it at the ivorce Question, or that his throne ! d not ! ly established, the connection of Enc d with and Catholicism would certal y lave petnated its dominion over 'e Eng ple. Or, suppose Henry the! in th. c rance. had been able to win his t 'ore, at same time to put down the He ase Guise. maintain his Protestantism, ad give and security to his Protests suppr are, the whole History of France ou d h. changed. Or, suppose Char is the ith had been as indifferent to the to poper . Religions as Henry, had not abd at d. o continged in power, excluding the in a bigot, Philip, and putting down his n'tisition, how different to-day might by the position of Spain! We cannot sa' what whild cerfainly have happened had "it ce mit agencies been at work; but we cas a rany instances what those agencies o of edge, so much as Henry the E h h h severed the connection between Bu land at I Rome.

were forever subjugated by a attolic

History is full of instance ir whi Findividuals, or events, ca discoir essentially modified, so far an I judge. Civilization-instances in high th of knowledge was an effect age the is easy enough to assume 1at Ro held on England and retait d too suse more intellectual tr the ha been discovered and disseminated i the ner than in the latter, but it is an aset ip ior by facts. It is, however, s great. no ingenuity can explain a sy, tha emjunction of circumstant and isted in England, which pr luned of the connection with the Pape was precisely adapted to w 'k that that another conjunction o circuit agencies in France subvi ec the power, and retained that c intry a the Papal See, and was 'terise's dapted to work that result. It is he in he soundless held of agents and circum in her at Free Will and Apparent Chance, the Prove 1 ie carries ervient to His own Wil 1701 in indeed. according to fixed Laws hat it is eternal Principles of His Being, 1 t which we cannot comprehend, for the sim e ressor that the Finite cannot embrace the first T e assumption that Man can arrive at thew dg ; of all the Laws that determine the o timer the progress of Civilization; in other conts, he regulate and direct all the energi i, tot and events, of this world of intellig at, a last tary, free agents, savors more of the prid of Intellect

his Throne.

than the modesty of true bilded y

Mr. Buckle must make this need like other historians, to study Facts and their effects, to deal with what he called second a causes and their operations, or hi dist ir wil be worth-

Mr. Douglas, at Freeport, Ill., thus publicly

ONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

"The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded to me is, 'can the people of a Territory exclude Slavery from their limits by any fair means, before it comes into the Union as a State?' I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times on every stump in me answer a hundred times on every Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a Ter-ritory can by lawful means exclude Slavery be-ritory can by lawful means exclude Slavery before it comes in as a State. [Cheers.] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, '5, and '6, and he has now no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question of whether Slavery may go in under the Constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it, as they please, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to Slavery, they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are for it, they will adopt the legislative measures Slavery. Hence, no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

RIAL ACTION

defined his position on this question:

that The opinion of the Judges of the Supreme His Court, which Mr. Douglas chooses to recognize and respect as a Decision, goes to this extent: that an act by Congress excluding Slavery from the Territories is unconstitutional—that slaves are property in the eye of the Federal Constitution, and Slaveholders may carry them, like other porperty, into any of the Territories, and hold them and that neither the People nor Legislature of a Territory can constitutionally pass an act impairing their right.

The Washington Union, determined to place Mr. Douglas in an attitude of direct antagonism to the South, charges him with hostility to what it styles the Decision of the Supreme Court. It does him injustice. He accepts the dicta o of the Court as decisions. He accepts as Constitutional Law, the Opinions of the Pro Slavery Judges, that slaves are property, in the judgment of the Constitution, that as property they may be taken to any Territory of the Union and held there, and that no act of Congress, or of the People or Legislature of the Territory, can exclude them, as property. The Pro-Slavery Judges do not say that the Territorial Legislature is bound to provide regulations or remedies for the enforcement of this right of property. Mr. Douglas assumes that it is not bound to make such provision. He simply asserts, what they did not deny, and therefore there is no conflict upon this point, There is a general assumption by Judge Douglas that the People of a Territory may lawfully exclude Slavery, but the statement is to be in terpreted by what follows: They may exclude it by not furnishing the necessary regulations for its protection, and this he calls unfriendly legislation. And even here he simply states what he supposes to be a fact, without expressing any opinion of the character of such action or non-action. He does not counsel it, intimates no approbation of it. Doubtless, his object was to counteract the argument of the ry Judges of the Supreme Court, recognised as conclusive by Mr. Douglas, were tantamount to a denial of the right of the People of a Territory to protect themselves against Slavery, notwithstanding all the glowing promises held out to the Democracy of the North on the passage of the Nebraska Bill: but, on trying to break the force of this argument, he took care

to guard his Southern position. This is clearly the understanding of the Washington States and Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. They see nothing in the Freeport speech disloyal to the South, or inconsistent with the doctrines always maintained by Mr. Douglas. He simply states what is the real condition of things under the Kansas-Nebraska act. He does no more than the Enquirer did when the act passed. That act repealed an unconstitutional restriction, left the slaveholder to the assertion and exercise of his rights in any Territory of the Union, but it left him, too, to the mercy of local legislation. If the majority of the People were adverse to his rights, they would not provide for their protectionif friendly, they would. The position of Judge Douglas is neither more nor less than this. The Enquirer certainly takes the correct view of his position.

There is one point on which Mr. Douglas nistaken. If the slaveholder has rights in the Territories, they are not without remedies, although local legislation may fail to supply any.

If the opinion of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court be constitutional law, he holds his slaves there as he does his other property. If the slave escape, he may pursue him, seize him, flog, confine him. There can be no law against it. The slave cannot sue him for assault and battery. He is preperty. Can a horse appear in a Court of Justice? Sup-It was not less knowledge in "rine oun Engpose somebody apply for a habeas corpus the land that kept France Cat ili, eg much as court finds that the slave is not a person, but Philip of Spain, the Hous o Gi , and a property, brought into the Territory under the French Protestant Prince, et mir i to win Constitution of the United States-he denies the writ. Slavery may then exist in the Territory without the help of local legislation-if the opinion of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court be regarded as constitutional

law, and this is the assumption of Mr. Douglas. There can be no doubt on this point. The Kansas-Nebraska act, vaunted by the Pseudo-Democracy of the North as a measure calculaance, be- ted to spread free institutions, contains a special provision intended to place the claims of the slaveholder under the special protection of the Supreme Court. The 27th section provides that writs of error and appeal "shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit See, and Court of the United States, when the value of the property or the amount in controversy, &c . &c., &c., shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writ of error or appeal shall be allowed and decided by said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, prop erty, or title in controversy; and except, also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal free-

"Here," says the Union, " are two most im portant exceptions created by this bill in the urisdiction of the United States, exceptions not to be found in any other bill."

Are we to suppose that Mr. Douglas does not understand the measure he himself originated the intention and effect of exceptional provisions which he himself devised? How, then, in full view of the fact that Slavery is placed in

CAN SLAVERY BE EXCLUDED BY TERRITO- of engaling legislation? Nevertheless, the Southe a friends of Judge Douglas accept this opinion; as well grounded, and make it the founds ion of another demand, which he will hereaft r be called upon to comply with. The Richm nd Enquirer, which sustains him against the ase ults of the Union, in its issue of the 24th

"Ju ge Douglas, at Freeport, speaking from the reard, pointing out emphatically the exist-ing sta s of legislation, and showing that without fur her legislation the right to carry slaves nto a ferritory may be barren, worthless, and iseless. He did not suggest any remedy for We presented the point made by Judge Dougles, and suggested a remedy. that Congress should interfere to protect Sh very in the Territories. We argued that what the Constitution recognised, Congress was bound to protect; and that as Slavery, if left to me legislation of the Territories, while it could not be excluded, the failure to enact a penal code for its protection would be virtual and practical exclusion; and that Congress was bound to furnish such protection."

This is the position of the Enquirer : it ev dently expects the Judge to initiate such legislation, and thus give additional proof of his devotion to "the constitutional rights of Slavery. On this point Mr. Douglas has already been questioned, and we regret that his answer is not more explicit. On the 15th, at Jonesborough, Ill., the following interrogatory was expounded-

"If the slaveholding citizens of a United States Territory should need and demand Cor gressiqual legislation for the protection of their slave property in such Territory, would you, as a memoer of Congress, vote for or against such | crepancies or contradictions, as for example, in legislation?

The teply of Mr. Douglas is thus reported the Union :

"I spawer him, it is a fundamental article in all the States and Territories. [Cheers Mr. Lincoln could have found an answer to hi question in the Cincinnati platform. [Ap-The Democratic party have always stood by that great principle of non-interference, examination, to the Pro Slavery opinion that non-in-ervention by Congress with Slavery in States and Territories alike. I stand on that

It would have been easy to answer, yea ay, and there would then have been no room for doubt. Why resort to a general statement. which requires interpretation? Had the Cin- so satisfactory, and so generally unexceptionscinnate platform always been understood to ble. conver precisely the same sentiments, had it not been purposely so framed as to admit of two opposite constructions, we might have been satisfied with the answer, indirect as it is. But, Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States does not imply, in the opinion of the Slave Democracy, that Congress shall not legislate to protect Slavery-for what is the Fagitive Slave act but the extreme of such legislation and is it not supported by the Slave Democracy of all sections? So Non-Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories does not imply that Congress shall not legislate to pro tect & avery in them. This we always charged upon the Pseudo-Democracy, and now it is openly admitted. The Richmond (Va.) En- health of those on board the squadron was quirer, advocating as it does Congressional leg. good. latic in behalf of Territorial Slavery, finds nothing in the answer of Judge Douglas repugnant to its views. It does "not militate one already met the Texan Commissioner, and they iota" against them, it save,

"That Congress has no power of interference or intervention with Slavery in the Territories, is the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform This power to interfere or intervene against Stavers cau-s whatever special property the Constitu tion recognises is entitled to protection; and hence Congress not only has not the power to interfere or intervene against Slavery, but, by the spirit of the Constitution, interference intervention, for protection, is obligatory." Rich; sond Enquirer, 24th Sent

The is what the Enquirer understands Judge Douglas to mean by Non-Intervention and the Cincinnati platform. We repeat, therefore, he answer of Mr. Douglas is not satisfac tory. Let him be called upon to say whether the c astruction put upon it by his Southern advorate, the Richmond Enquirer, be the true one. Let him, in a word, answer Mr. Lincoln's inter ogatory, yea or nay, so that North and South may exactly understand him.

DANGEROUS ADMISSION "I he Louisville Journal does not underrate

the is telligence and fairness of the Republican of Il nois when it assumes that Mr. Donglas lates position on the Dred Scott decision is more distasteful to them than the doctrine of the decision itself. We believe that we know the sentiments of the party in this State, and we declare that they are ready to abide the decisions of the Supreme Court on the Slavery queslong as they are the law of the land and nowhere in our ranks should we look for so mean and petty an expedient as that em ployed by Mr. Douglas to get rid of the operaon of what the court has decided, or will de cide, to be in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. If it be ultimately determine that Slavery exists in all the Territories, by virtue of the Constitution alone, let the support ers of the institution make the most of the ad vant ge which their position gives them. may deny the justice and constitutionality the ecision which so ordains; we may leave no e fort untried to reverse it, and to educate the eople, and though them the court, up to wha we believe to be the true constitutional stan lard; but there could not be any action en dors d by a great and generous party like that to which we belong, so exceedingly petty as that which Senator Douglas recommends as the mea is of evading the consequence of a constitutional provision. We do not believe that ther, is, or can be, by virtue of the Federal compact, such a thing as property in man. But f it is otherwise determined, and the court rule, as it must, that property is entitled to a the ighs and privilages of other property, le it be protected, say we, even though the cons querces be to bring Slavery into the fre Stars. We have no idea of setting saide the decision of the most august of our judicial tribu nals by a course of procedure that would disgrace a p ttifogger in a magistrate's court."-Chi

We do not like the tone of this extract, an it contains admissions which we consider dan ger us. For one, we shall not profess what we do i ot feel, a profound respect for the decisions of t e Supreme Court, without discrimination. We shall not take their dicta as decisive in any cas , If a member of Congress, or a Presiden of the United States, in swearing to support the Constitution, we should swear to support it a we inderstood it. The President must construe for simself the instrument which defines his powers. Congress must decide for itself upor an set, whether it be constitutional or no Otherwise, the official oath should be, to sup por the Constitution of the United States, a cori ing to the Supreme Court.

The sentiment of the closing part of this ex trate, concerning the supremacy of the Court, is a monstrous one. Our cotemporary does no bel we "that there is, by virtue of the Fed eral compact, such a thing as property is mai," but he adds-

"of it is otherwise determined, and the cour , as it must, that that property is entitled to of the rights and privileges of other proper ty, at it be protected, say we, even though the consequence be to bring Slavery into the fre

Extravagance like this-such as no Demo cratic paper in Illinois would dare give utter ange to-shows, more than any comment can

Edited by J. Smith Homans, and by J. Smith Homans jun. With Maps and Engravings. New York: Har-per & Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-

pages, closely printed, in double columns, on clear type, several of the important topics being illustrated by Maps and Engravings. The editors were well qualified for such an undertaking, one being a corresponding member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and editor of the Bankers' Magazine; the other, author of a Historical and Statistical Sketch of the Foreign Commerce of the United States; and this great result of their joint labors reflects credit upon their ability, industry, and carefulness. It is a work the want of which has long been felt. McCalloch's invaluable Dictionary of Commerce, with all its later additions, is still essentially English, and cannot he expected to deal so fully and accurately with the commercial affairs of this country, as a Cyclopedia of our own. It has been taken as a basis for this work, so far as respects the commercial law and the trade of foreign countries, but the articles have been re-written or re-modelled, to adapt them to use in this country, while many important articles, especially those relating to the United States, have been compiled elaborately from original sources.

It were indeed a wonder if such a work should be faultless. Some topics may be too much dwelt upon, some may be treated defectively. Compiling from sources so numerous, the editors may have overlooked certain disrelation to Protection-the subject being contemptuously dismissed under one head, in a dozen lines, and under another, that of a Tariff. being advocated and illustrated at length. the Democratic creed, that there shall be Again: treating of the abolition of the Slave m in reference, non intervention by Congress Trade, and referring to the Emancipation Act of Great Britain, the editors rather commend it; while in another place, under the head, Jamaica, they give currency, without sufficient the Island, under the working of the Emancipation act, is relapsing into barbarism. But, the admission is evidently made hastily, and not with any sinister intent. These errors will require revision-but the marvel is, that such a work, in its first edition, should be so full.

We speak, of course, from such examinati as we have been able to give it.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Mr. Henry, a messenger, sent recently to our Minister at Mexico, has returned, and reports that Mr. Forsyth is at a little village three miles out of the city of Mexico. He alleges the prevalence of the vomito at Vera Cruz, and the dangers of the Gulf at this season, as the reason why he does not return home. In the mean time, he gets his salary as if on duty.

Letters have been received from the African squadron, dated Porto Praya, August 17. The

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for running the Texan boundary has

The State Department has received informa tion that the young English girl taken from the has been sent, under proper protection, to the States, and it is believed that she will be committed to the charge of Lord Napier, or some other British authority, who will undoubtedly send her home.

The Sun's Washington correspondent says: "From the finance branch of the General Post Office, many important facts on the sub ject of emigration to and through the vast extent of our American States and Territories may annually be gathered. The extent and mportance of mail communication between the Old and the New Worlds is every quarter abundantly evidenced. Latters in almost countless numbers from Europe are received, transmitted from State to State, and eafely delivered into the hands of hardy, enterprising men, who have sought permanent homes on the rich soil of our Western prairies. Still, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts and fidelity of the Post Office Department, thousands of these letters fail to reach the persons to whom they are

"Under existing regulations, this class of correspondence is safely made up and remailed back to the countries from whence it came. The way bills from our General Post Office for the fourth quarter of 1857 and first of 1858 show a balance due to England alone for postage on letters returned of \$141,997.25. In three quarters of 1857, there was due France \$25,411.57; to Hamburg, \$1,352.52; and to Bremen, \$2,830.55. Thus it will be perceived that the whole amount of correspondence is held sacred, from the moment it writer's hand, through its transmission in both countries, on its return, and when back again. until all means of restoration to its original owner have have been tested in vain."

The Postmaster General has ordered that all supplements or extras folded within the regular issues of newspapers, if not actual, bonafide editions of such journals, subject the entire package to letter postage.

The receipts into the Tressury during the last week amounted to \$1,166,000-a reduction of nearly \$264,000 as compared with the week previous. The amount in the Treasury sub- the name of Douglas, allow me to digress so far ject to draft is \$12,109,000.

The land office at Stillwater has been removed to Cambridge, and that Faribault to St. Peter's, Minnesota,

By way of England, circulars have been re ceived from the U. S. Pacific and China squadrons. The U. S. steamship Merrimac was at Callao, July 27th, all well. The Decatur had sailed on a cruise. The Mississippi was still

ready for sea. The Germantown had sailed

from Canton River. The Powhatan and Min

nesota were, as per last advices, all well, at had met, friends. the Gulf of Pechee lee. The State Department has received informa tion that the mutineers of the ship Tartar were at Sal, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted instructions to the flag officer of the African squadron to send them to the United States for

We were in error when we stated that Mr. Prescod, the gentleman whose interesting paper on Emancipation in the West Indies we lately printed, was a member of the Jamaica Legislature. He is a member of the Legislature of Barbados, and has been for thir-

In the various meetings which have taken place upon the stump between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, the latter has crowded the former very closely upon the question of Squat ter Sovereignty. In one of his late speeches, Mr. Douglas said : "Whatever the Supreme Court may here

after decide as to the abstract question of whether Slavery may go in under the Constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit or exclude it, as they please, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless supported

adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are it, they will adopt legislative measures friendly to Slavery. Hence, no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court or that abstract question, still the right of the peo-ple to make it a slave Territory or a free Ter-This is a large octavo, of more than 2,000 ritory is perfect and complete under the Ne-braska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln will deem my answer satisfactory on this point.'

The Union and several of the Southern ultra ournals criticise this avowal of Mr. Douglas in very severe language.

THE BEET PAPER.

Dr. Collyer, of New Jersey, now in London,

has lately conferred a great benefit on literature. For more than three years he has been trying to make paper out of the refuse beet; and at last, after about eight hundred experiments, he has succeeded. Patents have been such encouragement in her purpose of copying taken out by him in foreign countries as well some valuable pictures of historic interest a as in the United States. By his process the residuary beet is mixed with cotton or flax, employment of her time and talents. and forms paper of various qualities, from thick pasteboard to fine letter paper. Through the politeness of General J. Winchester, of of the Chinese treaty made with England and New York city, we have been presented with France, China agrees to give the former Power an assortment of samples, and we consider indemnity in the round sum of £3,200,000, and them convincing proofs of successful enterprise. | the latter £1,200,000. In the aggregate, the sams The paper requires no glycenlion, as it is self- equal about twenty two millions of dollars. The sized, and it takes a clean and permanent im- Chinaman has shown himself to be quite genpression of the types without previous wetting. erous, whether voluntarily or not we will not the beet paper is used, has calculated its an- easy to agree to pay such a large sum out of the nual saving to be equal to £20,000. The revenue of Canton, but a much harder thing to British Government has also adopted the lose that amount of money. The English jourcartridge paper made by the Collyer process, as nals already suggest that the fleet should not The specimens in our possession are of English unfulfilled. The London Times remarks: make, but arrangements will soon be completed for its domestic manufacture. We predict for such paper as we have seen a ready sale, and refer our readers who desire further particulars to the agent for the United States, the country, the annual total lately paid by for-General J. Winchester, No. 211 Centre street, New York city.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The slaveholders of Cuba are not in the least timidated by the joint efforts of England and America against the infernal African Slave their own arrangements with the custom-house Trade, but contrive constantly to land fresh cargoes of negroes from the African coast. The Havana correspondent of the New York Times tells a frightful tale of a recent expedition of this kind : " A Spanish Slave Company was formed here the early part of last winter, the originators and

romoters of which were Zulueta and Portilla,

our heaviest dealers in human flesh. Vinas,

the owner of the ship Iberia and a brig, the name of which I have forgotten, was induced to enter. Vinas cleared for Cadiz, where he arrived, discharged his cargo, and loaded again, ostensibly for Hamburg, but preceeded to the east coast of Africa, where slaves, to the number of two thousand, were huddled together on the two vessels, scantily provisioned, and short water. A few days after doubling the Cape, the fresh water began to give out, and the negroes were forced to drink the salt water! dred were buried at sea, and the rest reached here afflicted with the worst kind of scurvy. The brig landed her cargo at Bahis Honds, and was abandoned, and subsequently found by a where she now lies. The ship landed her part | can stockholders. We have to wait the Engon the south side of the Island, whence the nerefitted for a second voyage, and put to sea, but the pilot ran her aground on the Colorado reefs, where she was captured. I am informed that of the six hundred negroes landed from this vessel, and conveyed to Zulueta's estate of the Alava, upwards of four hundred have died, and the rest continue to drop off one by one, notwithstanding the best medical skill, sent from Havana at enormous salaries! Here, inditions ride through our streets every afteroon, as unconcernedly as if they were not the

cause of this awful destruction of human life." The profits upon this fiendish traffic are so enormous, when the venture is successful, that great risks are gladly run by desperate men. The negroes are bought on the Coast for a few dollars a head-sometimes for only one or two dollars-and are sold in Cubs for three, four, and five hundred dollars apiece. It is very evident that the Spanish Government connives at the illicit traffic; and, so long as this is the case, African squadrons will help the matter publisher, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bradley offers

SENATOR BROWN UPON MR. DOUGLAS.

The President must be discouraged, after all nis efforts through the Union to put down Mr. Douglas and all his sympathisers, to find that Southern slaveholders are coming to the defence of the Great Rebel. The Richmond En quirer comes out very boldly in denunciation | existing population across the prairie to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and to bring in of the course pursued by the Union towards crowd of others, to fill up the Territory was Mr. Douglas; and our Mississippi exchanges contain a speech of Senator Brown, of that State, delivered at Hazlehurst, in which he expresses sympathy with Mr. Douglas. Senator Brown is one of the Slavery Extremists; indeed, in his speech he confesses that he expects to see the Union dissolved. It is a little singular to hear such a man defend Mr. Douglas, several recent accounts. A late letter from when the Union denounces him as an ally of Leavenworth to the N. Y. Evening Post says: the Republicans. Mr. Brown said :

"And now, fellow-citizens, having mentioned as to say my sympathies are not with those who indulge in wholesale denunciation of him. He is more honest, more consistent, more the He is more honest, more consistent, more the friend of the Constitution and the rights of the States, and a better Democrat than nine-tenths and easy to obtain. He urges his form: of those in the free States who abuse him. He is a giant in intellect, a giant in will, a giant in come out at once, and bring heavy stocks eloquence, a giant in everything that makes up the characteristics of a great man, and I hope he may thrash abolition Lincoln out of

"I need not say that I differed with Douglas at Hong Kong, 6th July, but had everything on the Kansas Lecompton question. We met with very imperient apparatus, are making in debate-we discussed the question, I hope and \$10 per day; and that with proper t like Senators—we differed in the end as we had | they could realize four or five times as mu differed in the beginning-but we parted as we

In closing, the honorable Senator gave his Union views" in the subjoined language: "I have been asked to state my views as to

the future of the Union, and I will do so with the utmost freedom and frankness. In twenty years, I have not changed my opinion as to the great fact that you must give up the Union or give up Slavery. That they can and ought to on an average \$50 per day. exist together in harmony, and be as they have been, mutually beneficial, is certainly true; but that they will not, is in my judgment just as true. The sentiment of hostility to the South and its institutions is widening and deepning at the North every day. Those who tell you otherwise are themselves deceived, or they wilfully deceive you. Twenty years ago, this entiment was confined to a few it pervades all classes, ages, and sexes of society. It is madness to suppose that this tide is ever to roll back. To-day, Seward, the great arch spirit of Abolitionism, marshals his hosts. In twenty years he has not changed his plan. He means to bring the Union, with all its power and patronage, its prestige and its glory, into direct contact with Slavery. The day battle cannot much longer be delayed. When t comes-when the power of the Union is turned against Slavery, when its arm is raised to strike down the South-I know not where other men will stand; but for myself, I will stand where I have always stood; on the side of Sla-

If men who hold such views as these are satthe change—not in the dogmas, but in ourselves
They are more generally recognised, more intelligently applied. The same is true of Iranished by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves.

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way of Mr. Buchanan for a second term of the We take pleasure in transferring to our

plumes the following notice of a lady well known in this community: PORTRAIT OF HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON _

In the gallery of the Patent Office there is a very fine portrait of the Hon. William C. Presof South Carolina, by Healy, and a copy of the original, just finished, by Miss Ann Hen ney, scarcely inferior to it as a work of art.
Miss H. has been long, well, and favorably known in her native city, Boston, and in this community, as a capable, faithful, and kind in structress of young ladies. Her copy of the portrait of Senator Preston has been critically examined by many whose judgment and taste in such matters give value to their encomiums, and render them doubly grateful to her and he will make her labor one of love, while it will insure to her a liberal compensation for

THE CHINESE TREATY .- According to the terms n large establishments, these qualities will save stop to inquire; but the Euglish journals are considerable outlay. The agent informs the pub- discussing the question of the Chinaman's honic that the office of the London Times, where esty. Will be do what he promises? It is very ar better and cheaper than the old material. leave Chinese waters while a promise remains "It is thought that, owing to the organized system of smuggling encouraged by the local authorities, and tacitly promoted by the com-

mercial representatives of the various Governeigners at Canton for import and shipping dues has actually not exceeded £50,000. The practice has been to sell the imports, leaving the purchaser to pay the duties; exports, on the other hand, being purchased on board ship, so that in either case the payment of all imposts was invariably left to the Chinamen, who made runners and river police. Under these circumstances, it is contended that, if the indemnity is to be secured promptly and quietly, it mus come from Pekin, and that it would be grievous to withdraw the fleet from the Pieho so long at there is a single point on which we are asked to trust to promiser.

The Chinaman is very treacherous and uncertain, and, if the English and French troops leave China before the indemnity is paid, they will very likely need to retrace their steps before a couple of years have passed away.

THE CABLE.-There have been all sorts of trouble with the cable the past week. First we had a dispatch that all was right, signals were received at Trinity Bay from Valentia, and that the line would soon be open to the public. The next day, Mr. Field cautious the Out of the 2,000 that left the coast, eight hun- public against this announcement, and convinces everybody that the newspapers have been duped. The conduct of De Sauty, the company's electrician on this side the Atlantic panish cruiser and brought into this port, does not satisfy either the public or the Amer condescends to obey the American directors and gives them daily news of the state of the

LIBERIA.-Some time since, we made quots tions from an English Anti-Slavery journal. making severe charges against the Liberian leed, is a case that equals the atrocities of the Government in the Regina Cali case. It was egina Cœli. Yet, the getters up of these ex. at that time generally believed by the Eng lish abolitionitss that the authorities at Liberia had connived at the French trade in negroes. We are happy to state now, that information has been received in this country, by the ship Caroline Stevens, direct from Liberia, showing that the officers of that Government have op posed the French emigration scheme from the first, and especially in the case of the Regina

> New Books .- We would call special atten tion to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Rradlet excellent inducements to agents for the sale of one of the most popular books published.

Gold in Kansas.

The people of Kansas are never without their excitement. The jubilation over the d feat of the English swindle has given place a gold fever, which bids fair to send half t astonishing rapidity. There is no doubt about credible sources, that the precious metal found in abundance around Pike's Peak, on the sources of the Arkansas river, and indeed a brough the western portion of the Territory, the valleys of the mountain streams. Old Ca fornia miners, who are at the diggings, say the gold is as abundant as in California. We quant

"The sources from which information been received are quite numerous. A lette from an old business man of Leavenworth, M Wible, reached here yesterday. It was writte tions, that the supply of gold is very proli ness partner and several other old friends goods with them, as well as mining tools supply the strangers who are now thither from all directions. A letter of sim purport from the same location, received at oseph on Friday evening, states that min Several members of the Lawrence Compa who went out last spring, have just return home for tools, &c. They report their o rades realizing about \$10 per day, with to of the rudest description. A Missourian, returned from the mines a few days since, some specimens of the gold with him in It is of very fine quality. Several city. those who have returned estimate that min with the proper outfit and tools, could real

"The first party for the mines from this was organized on Saturday evening, under the name of the Pike's Peak City Mining Compat Gen. William Larimer, formerly of Pittsbur was elected president. The party will start the gold region about the 1st of October, hop to arrive there in about a month. Should be delayed on the way, however, they may ap the winter at Bent's Fort. They will go a mule train, taking with them outfit and visions for six months. They expect to rience some hardships, as the weather it vicinity of Pike's Peak is very severe dur the winter. They design founding a townwell as carrying on mining operations. panies are also forming in Sumner, Ku City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and at several points. Some of them will start this fall, they will generally prepare to go out with opening of spring.

The general term of the Supreme Court. Rochester, New York, has affirmed the Ju ment of the Oyer and Terminer in the case Ira Stout, convicted of murder, and has 5